Evening Telegraph

published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Poliars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SHWWER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING. THE POPAPH MATERY TO THEFE ADDRESS TRAMS. 76 CENTS PER MONTH.

Passage of the Taritt Bill in the House. As we predicted yesterday, the estimate of the final vote, as made by the New York Tribune, was far beneath the real strength of the friends of the measure. Instead of a majority of ten, as was prophesied, the final ballot stood-Yeas, 94; nave, 53. It is a matter of interest to know how the various sections of the country stand on this vital measure in our political system. We will, therefore, seek to give an analysis of the vote as furnished by the Associated Press, The Pennsylvania delegation stood:-Ayes- Ancona, Barker, Boyer, Coffroth, Dawson, Johnson, Kelley, Lawrence, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, O'Neill, Randall, Schofield, Strouse, Thaver, Williams, and Wilson-19,

Nays-A. J. Glossbrenner-1. Absent-Culver, Denison, Stevens-3. Paired -John M. Broomall-1.

It will thus be seen that the only man who voted against the interest of the State was Mr. GLOSSEBENNER, the Democratic member from York, and ex-editor of the Age, of this city. The solidity with which the delegation stand together is a good evidence of that unanimity of feeling which exists in our Commonwealth in favor of a high protective tariff. Of the absentees, Mr. STEVENS was ill, Mr. CULVER was in prison because of the tailure of CULYER, PENN & Co., and Mr. Denison has yet to be accounted for.

It was anticipated yesterday that Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa would vote solid against the bill. Iowa demands such immense concessions from Pennsylvania as to render the beneficial operations of the whole bill null and void. When the final vote was taken Illinois stood in the attitude she promised: none of her members voted in its favor-twelve opposed it and two were absent. Indiana stood seven in opposition and three not young, while Iowa was equally divided, three of her delegates favoring and three opposing the bid. The New England members, without a single exception, favored its passage. - All of the opposition which it was compelled to encounter came from the West and New York. The lowa members were secured by a compromise effected in regard to coal. but all efforts to conciliate Indiana or Illinois utterly failed. The gross inconsistency of the course taken by some of the members is remarkable. They spoke in committees in favor of the most rigorous tariff, yet when the bill came up. even in a modified form, they appeared on the opposite side. The utter deteat given in the House, however, will not be torgotten by English free-traders and their sympathizers.

The Tribune this morning gives an interesting sketch of the great struggle on the final passage. which is so entertaining that we give it entire:-

"The House, dispensing with the reading of the journal, and relusing time to all other business, took up the fariff, and opened debate on the most import ap the farm, and opened denate on the most important measure thus far brought before the Thirty-minth Congress, the solution of the question, whether the right of the people of the United States to do their own work shall be recognized and sustained by their Government, or shall be exposed to a ruinous competition with the accumulated capital and pauper laboral Europe. labor of Europe.

iabor of Europe.

"Wentworth, of Illinois, began the debate by reading a speech fifty minutes long. Strange to say, he is the most difficult man to hear from the reporters' gallery of all on the floor. Enough of his speech could be distinguished to determine that he advocated the full rates conceded in the bill to all the agricultural products of the West, especially to wool and flaxsed. There were enough sucestals at other portions of the bill to leave the impression that he deemed them to be excessive, and felt that the rates should be rev.sed, always excepting, for course, those that are in favor of the West Mr. morrill, or Vermont followed in a very

ie and impressive speech.
"Columbus Delano, of Ohio, then took the floor, and pronouncing the bill to be a Western measure, disclaiming for it either New England origin or New England favor, characterized it as the first and New England layor, characterized it as the first and only tariff that expressiv and fully protected the agricultural interest. He called upon the West with great power to come up soudly to the support of this, their bill. He derided and acoused the opposition to the bill outside of the House as the howling of the doys of British tree trade, and called on the West to treat it with the contempt it merited. Rising in boidness and strength, he threatened the representatives of the 2,000,000 voters in the West interested in the growth of wool and breeding of sheep, with the venerance of the men who should be wronged and disappointed by the defeat of the postponement of the bill. His speech was immensely impressive and superbillions and longer impressive, and superb in oratory and logic.
"Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. DAWES then wisely and

Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. DAWES then wisely and distinctly discinimed for Massachusetts and New England the paternity or sponsorship of the oil, taxing New England out tinally and forever from the position of responsibility to the free trade howlers and screamers for the protective legislation of the country. oMr. Hoorks followed in the speech of a wisc

merchant and able financier, sustaining the policy of the bill with strength and earnestness.

"The temper of the House lavoring the measure rose rapidly in warmth, when the first interruption to it was given by Kasson, of Iows, who repeated in a lengthy speech every talkey thus far published, and closed with a demand that the bill be recommitted with partnettens.

mitted with instructions.
"Wilson, of Iowa, followed in a short speech against the excessive rates on manufactured goods and iron, and sent up a written ameadment, modestihauging on to all the high duties on wool and all agricultural products granted to the West, and ordering the Ways and Means Committee to strike off \$6 a ton from ratis, and reduce every other quity

in the bili to a standard of 25 per cent, only above the rates in the existing tariff.
"Messrs, Dorge and Garrield spoke strongly and eloquently in 'avor of the on', closing the debate on it, and then commenced the voting on the various leading free-trade amendments

"Then began the movement to kill the bid. First was the motion to lay it on the table. Lost—Ays. 24

"Then came the motion to recommit to the Vest generally, according to Mr. W.L.So." 26. The duty on bittimmous coat was held at \$150

without instructions.
"On the motion to recommit to the Committee of

"On the motion to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means and instruct them to report next December, the yeas were 62 and nays 87 "Delays and all dodges or hausted, and motions to adjours being rejected, the free-traders had to face the music and confront the bill under the previous question. It passed by the gratifying vote of 65 to 62. "The bill goes to the Saunte. Perils surround it there unquestionably. The friends of American industry had better believe this. It to-day that body

dustry had better believe this. It to-day that body were possed on the question of postpoung the consideration of the bill to December, the members would vote probably as follows:—

"FOR POSTPONEMENT.—Brown, Buckalew, Conness, Davis, Doolitie, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Haderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, M. C. Oousall, Morgan, Nosmith Norton, Ridele, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkie—20.

"AGAINST POSTPONEMENT.—Anthony, Chandler, Clark Cowan, Crant, Reasonden, Foster, Howard.

Clark Cowan, Cragin, Fessenden, Foster, Howard, Howe, Lame (Ind.), Morroll, Nye, Foland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Stuart, Sumner, Wale, Willey, Wilson—22 "If the bill goes into the Finance Committee, its friends may take notice that many of its rates will be unsparingly scaled down, unless their necessity and justice be vigilantly established."

Politics in Missouri.

PERSONS who do not know the facts in the case would suppose, from reading the St. Louis Republican, that the State of Missouri was at this moment suffering all the horrors of unmitigated despotism. The language it uses from day to day is pertment only to a condition of unmixed

We happen to know something personally of the actual state of affairs in Missouri, and we are happy to inform such of our readers as take an interest in the subject, that the pictures drawn by the Republican are altogether exaggerated, and gotten up purely for political effect. We can say to any loyal citizen of the United States, that Le may remove to the; State of Missouri and find himself not only enjoying all the ordinary rights or an American citizen, but also living under one of the most liberal and enlightened constitutions possessed by any State in the Union.

What does all this huliabaloo about Missouri politics mean, then? some one may ask. It means simply this-that the old pro-slavery Democratic party of Missouri, that went down out of sight during the Rebellion, blackened with infamy and seared with crime, is now trying to crawl back into power again through the help of returned Rebels and stay-at-home bushwhackers and sympathizers, and the Constitution and laws of the State stand in its way! That's what's the matter.

Between fifty and one hundred thousand Missourians went into the Rebel armies direct; half as many more staid at home and played oushwhacker and guerilla or avowed "sympathizer," helping the bush whacker and guerilla. During the absence from the polls of these virtuous and high-minded specimens of humanity, the loval Union people of Missouri abolished slavery, adopted a free Constitution, and put in it that Rebels, bushwhackers, and sympathizers should not henceforth vote. That provision is now the "rock of offense" over which all Copperheadom is stumbling. It constitutes the essence of the tyranny which so fearfully exercises the Repubncan. The Rebels have now come back, the bushwhackers too have partially abandoned their pleasant labors of robber, and murger, and they are all extremely auxious to vote, and, of course, to vote the Democratic ticket. But that horrid Constitution, with a good stiff registry law to back it up, stands in the way. Hine illa lachrima.

Let it be well understood, then, that all this cry of "radical despotism" in Missouri is the despairing wail of crushed Copperheadism striving after lost power. The Constitution of that State is a liberal and enlightened instrumentnot up, it is true, to the full measure of equal rights, irrespective of race, to all innocent persons-severe somewhat upon disloyalty, but not more so than is just and appropriate in a State that has passed through such fires of affliction as Missouri has. The traitors upon her soil were guilty of couble treason-first against the State, and secondly against the Union. They brought untold sorrows upon her loyal peopl during the whole progress of the war; and if they are now even tolerated in the State, it is more than they have any right to expect. Their crimes would justify not only their exclusion from political power, but far severer punishment in person and property.

The Judiciary Bill Passed the Senate. MR. TRUMBULL'S bill for the reorganization of the judiciary passed the Senate yesterday. It provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six, and hereafter the said Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and six Associate Justices, any four of whom shall constitute a quorum; and the said Court shall hold one term annually, at the seat of government, and such adjourned or special terms as they may find necessary for the despatch of business.

Tae second section reconstitutes the districts as follows:-That the First and Second Circuits shall remain as now constituted; that the district of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware shall constitute the Third District; that the District of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina shall constitute the Fourth Circuit; that the District of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas shall constitute the Fifth Circuit; that the District of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee shall constitute the Sexth Circuit; that the District of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin shall constitute the Seventh Circuit; that the District of Minnesota, Iowa, Missourt, Kansas, and Arkansas shall constitute the Eighth Circuit; and the District of California, Oregon, and Nevada shall constitute the Ninth

A Significant Omission.

Is the late Rebels have really become loyal to the Government of the United States, and devoted to the Union, why did they not celebrate the Fourtn of July as of old? That day is the birthdsy of the nation-one peculiarly appropriate to be celebrated by all who really have any national love and pride. But, throughout the whole South, with the exception of the everfaithful, ever-contemned colored citizens, the late national anniversary was almost entirely unobserved. This fact speaks volumes. Its true explanation is to be found in the character of the great doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, which are the foundation of the Union, and which it was the express work of the Rebellion to discard. This Mr. STEPHENS openly affirmed in his great "corner-stone" speech. What do the people think of putting superior political power into the hands of Rebels who are not yet sufficiently reconstructed to celebrate the Fourth of July?

THE NEW INTERNAL TAX .- We make room to. day for an article embracing all the features of the new Internal Revenue Tax bill. It will be found especially interesting to our manufacturers, as well as to the public generally. After the consideration of many substitutes, it was deemed best to let the income tax remain as it was in the old bill.

"Judah is a Lion's Whelp." Some thirty years ago there came to a Connecticut school a young man from the South to receive his education in the land of the detested Yankees. He was kindly received, treated with confidence, and made many friends. Gradualty, however, complaints arose that articles belonging to the boys were missing from tacir

trungs. Handkerchiefs, cravats, and small sums of money were spirited away. Suspicion was at last excited; a watch was set, and the thief was detected in the person of the little South ern scholar. He was expelted and sent home to his parents. That boy's name was Jupan P. BET JAMIN, ex-Senator from Louisiana, late Sec. retary of State of the Confederate States, and at present a barrister in the Lincoln Inn, in the

city of London. Few lives have been marked by more changes

than his. Inheriting wealth, he covered up all traces of where that wealth was acquired by lavishly scattering It among the people of the State. Possessed of the most undoubted talents, endued with a fluency of language and an easy grace, which made him a successful speaker, no rose rapidly in public esteem and was rewarded both by,his Common wealth and his country. But with all his honors the penchant to deception continued. Having been guilty of crime nimself, helsought to make his neighbors do like wise, and was one of the warmest advocates of the repudiation of the State debt of Mississippi and her sisters. Coming to the Senate, he was but little impeded in his progress towards treason by the high obligation of an oath of feaity, and he became at the very outset of the war a leader. and a most able leader, of the Southern States, He is at present a member of the British bar. The New Orleans Picayune says:-

"We have had the pleasure of reading a letter from an old fellow-citizen and once distinguished member of our bar, J. P. Benjamin, to a relative in this city, in which he refers in a very cheerful spirit to the circumstances of his bar of England. He was called to the bur by the beneners of Lincoln's Inu, and, as a special favor, dispensed from the several long terms of reading and study which are prescribed, and, with very rare exceptions, de-manded of all candidates for the wig and gown, under the ancientrules of the courts of Great

So the "little thiel" has gone to den the wig and gown and play the "Buzfuz" in the British Court. We do not understand why the course of study usually prescribed was dispensed with. but it must be a cause of deep rejoicing to the ostracized Hebrew to be able to shine before the titled judges of a monarchy. With what delight must be put on the venerable wig, and address "My Lord," as he sits in his gown. What fields of new ambition are thus opened! May he not aspire to the ermine? May he not have his hands in the treasury of the British Government? "Judah is a lion's whelp," and he has run along and obtained a parent in the British Lion. He has spent his life seeking what he might devour. The inherent avarice of his blood have ever shone out, and we expect to hear of the "little thiet" of school-boy days becoming a millionaire and titled nobleman in the Burke's Peerage. He bas the ability, and it he is not caught with his hands in his neighbors' pockets, he will probably succeed.

Evidences of Reconstruction.

ONE evidence of reconstruction at the South Is to be found in the release by the local courts, on writs of habeas corpus, of criminals heretofore convicted and imprisoned by the military courts of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors. An instance of this kind has just een attempted in Charleston, but General Sickles declined to release the criminals. The next step was to send a Marshal to arrest General Sickles for contempt of Court, but the General refused to be arrested. Secretary STANTON being appealed to, endorsed his course. There the matter remains for the present, but it is pretty evident that the moment peace is fully restored to the Rebels, a general jail delivery of the miscreants who have murdered our soldiers and oppressed the Union people of the South will take place.

Services Offered,

THE Rebel General BEAUBEGARD and the notorious George N. Sanders are said to have offered their "services" to GARIBALDI. Unless the great Italian should think better of these men than he did of the cause which they lately supported in America, they will be apt to get the cold shoulder. Sanders has no fight in him any way, and Beauregard pretty much played himself out before the Rebellion was over.

DELEGATES ELECTED. -The recent Democratic State Convention in Missouri elected delegates to attend the August convention in this city. We observe that the Southern Democrats generally are doing so.

LATER ACCOUNTS from Europe confirm the previous rumors that DERBY will be the new Premier of England, and that to Dissauli will be awarded the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

TURNIPS FOR DYEING AND PAPER MAKING .- M. Leucks, of Nuremberg, has invented a process by which turnips may be used for dyeing purposes. He avails himself of the property posessed by pectine of changing insolubic blue into soluble white indigo. Pectine is found in large quantities in pumpkins, melons, etc., but most abundantly of all in turnips. Nor is it required, for dyeing, to separate it from the turnips; it is only necessary to cut them up in small pieces, after which they are ready for use. Their efficiency in this state may be shown by a simple experiment. A small quantity of indigo and a few drops of a solution of a caustic alkali, and then a little bit of turnip, are placed in a tube closed at one end, after which the heat is applied. The indigo becomes in a very short time colorless and soluble. On the large scale one hundred parts, by weight, caustic ley, at a temperature of seventy-five degrees centigrade, one part indigo, and five parts turnips, chopped very small, are used, the turnips being put within a wire case, which is suspended in the liquor. When all the ingredients have been added the temperature is raised to the boiling point; and as soon as the indigo has become colorless the solution is decanted off, and requires no further preparation for use in dyeing. About five per cent, of the turnips are left as a residue, which answers well in paper making.

THE THEATER IN BOME.—We read in a Florence letter, published by the Avenir National:—"A drama was being acted at the Capranica Taeatre drama was being acted at the Capranica Taeatre on the eve of a last day, which is supposed to begin at midnight. But the piece was long, and only three acts had been played when the manager came forward and announced, in the name of the cardinal supervisor of theatres, that the public must withdraw, as the hour of mortification had arrived. The whole house was immediately in a tumult, and cries of The fourth act, 'We do not want to Iast,' We are in a theatre and not in a monastery,' etc., were in a theatre and not in a monastery, etc., were heard on all sides. The police officers at last yielded to the clamor, and the piece was played to the end without interruption."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, July 11, 1866. The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Overnment bands, which continue in good demand at full orices. 10 40s sold at 98%; and 7:30s at 103%; 106 was bid for 5-10e; and 110 for 6s of 1881. City loans are unchanged. The new issue sold at 965@97.

Railroad shares are less active. Pennsylvania Bailroad sold at 55;; Catawissa preferred at 351@351, a slight decime; and Northern Central at 44. an advance of 4. 57 was bid for Norristown; 531 for Reading; 38 for North Pannsylvania; 614 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 43 for preserved do; 56) for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 314 for Philadelphia and Eric.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 89 was bid for Second and Taird; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 66 for Chestnut and Walnut; 194 for Hestonville; and 39% for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment, Mechanics' sold at 32; and Central National at 120; 140 was bid for Philadelphia; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 524 for Penn Township; 314 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 654 for City; 54 for Commonwealth: 63! for Corn Exchange: and 60 tor Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 58. 26! was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canas preferred; 14; for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 68 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 51; and Curtin at 2. Opotations of Gold-101 A. M., 1492;11 A. M.,

1493: 12 M., 1499: 1 P. M., 1498. The West Philadelphia Passenger Ballway Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"the demand for money by stock operators was active, and 6 per cent. was reely paid Bank officers prefer call loans upon fancy railway shares, sa ab e at short notice, to any long engagements, no matter how substants. This fact explains the present quotations for Eric common, Michigan Southern common Ceveland and Pitsburg, and North-western shares. Neither of them pay income, but the are all regarded as sale collaterals by enthus, ast consisters desirous of making every dollar of deposite earn something over night. In commercial paper rates are unchanged. Best names pass at 5 per cent., and rood at 6 per cent.

"It is understood that the Treasury Department is

delivering quite large amounts of new 5-20s, which have been paid for by the surrender of compound notes and 7-30s. Instead of making these exchanges secretly, the I reasury should open the exchange of short currency debt for long gold-bearing bonds at a price to all ho-ders. The payment of One-Year Certificates will in a few days set free from the Freasury a large amount of currency, which, judging from the present popularity of gold-bearing bonds, will find its way into them. After Congress adjourns it is probable that the Treasury Department will take steps to get its temporary loans out of the wa, and manage its affairs so as to kill off speculation in gold, slocks, or commo ities, and return the gam-blers to some industrial pursuit. In a few weeks there will be a inree demand for currency to move the crops, which will be supplied from the At anti-cities, at the expense or those who are now specucties, at the expense of those who are now specu-latin; upon cheap money. The movements of the Treasury, the retirement of currency by State banks, and the demand for money to move the crops will at an early day create an active demand for capital at full rates in New York—a net which parties making engagements for the tuture will ac well to re-

-The Insurance Company of North America announces a dividend of 6 per cent., tree of taxes, payable on demand.

- A counterfeit of the denomination of \$10, on the Highland National Bank of Newburg, N. Y., has made its appearance. The notes are well executed. This is, probably, the first batch of the new issue.

-The public are cautioned not to take any bills of the Passaic County Bank, Paterson, New Jersey, in which the President's name is mutilated. Such bills have been redeemed, can-celled, and stolen, and will not be paid by the

-The Cork Heraid of June 28 has the follow-

ing London despatch:-"Commercial affairs in London wear a brighter aspect, and a sensible decline in the rate of dis-count is expected to be declared by the Bank of England to day. It is well understood, in London, that the representations of the Bank as to the great inconvenience of a dissolution or Parliament, in the present critical state of the financial world, had a powerful effect with the Russell Cabinet in not resorting to that measure.'

-The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Boston. at the close of business July 7, was \$10,426,951. showing a decrease of \$1,431,433 as compared with the close of the previous week.

-The exports from Boston for the week end-6, including specie, were \$141.366, against \$113,100 for the corresponding week in

-The Boston money market is firmer, call loans ruling at six per cent. New York funds are reported plenty, although recently in very active demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, ### FIRST BOARD

\$500 Phil 6s.new... 96 | \$10 00 Reading m 6s. 90 |
\$560 do....... 96 | 200 sh curtin..... |
\$2500 do 880 98 | 100 sh Ocean 5 |
\$1000 do mun 96 | 75 sh do.... 55 |
\$2000 Leb Nav 6s 84s 86 | 126 sh Lehiga Naa.ls 68

\$6000 Sch Nay 6s 82, 80

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-M. :—
Ruying Selling.

1494 150

129 141

Otes:—
Jure, 1864. 12
July, 1864. 12
August, 1864. 11
October, 1864. 10
Dec., 1864. 9
May 1865. 9
August, 1865. 6
Sept., 1865. 5
October, 1865. 5

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 11 .- There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few huncred barrels for the supply of the consumers at \$8.28 75 P barrel for superfine; \$9-25@10 for extras; \$10-75@12 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; \$11.50 @\$13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$18 @17 for tancy brands, according to quality. A small let of Rye Flour was disposed of at \$6 50. Prices of Core Meal are nominal.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue of an extremely limited character. The stock of old is almost exhausted. A small lot of new red was taken at 82 75@2 80. White is not inquired after. Rye is dull; we quote at \$1 30. Corn is scarce and wanted; sales of mixed Western at 97c., and yellow at \$1 08. In Oats no improvement to notice; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 70c., and Western at

62@56c.
In Provisions but little doing; small sales of now Mess Pork at \$32.50@38; Mess Beet at \$20@25; and Beet Hams at \$49 Bacon is quiet. Smoked Hams are selling at \$1@26c; and ploxied do, at 19@20c.
Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pensylvania at \$2.26@2.24; and Onio at \$2.36@2.29.

BRANDENBURG AND HARSDURG.—The Paris Steele of June 19, in an article under this heading, protests against the usual name given to the ruling houses in Prussia and Austria, the House of Brandenburg for the one and the House or Hapsburg for the other, as contrary to history. It refers to the fact that it was a Hohenzellern who, in 1415, acquired the margraviate of Brandenburg, which possession was, in 1417, confirmed to them by the Emperor. The present King is a direct descendant of the Hohenzollern, and that, therefore, is his tamily name, and not Brandenburg. In regard to Austria, the Sicole remarks that they took their origin from a son of the Count of Alsace, Rade ote, who, in 1020, built the Castle of Hapsburg, in the Swiss Canton of Argau, and Werner, one of his sons, first took the title of Count of Haps or his sons, first took the title of Count of Haps burg. One of their descendants, Radoiph, increased his dominions in Switzerland, acquired the Duchy of Austris, and in 1273 was elected German Emperor. This House of Hapsoure, Austria, the Siecle maintains, became extinguished upon the death of Charles VI in 1740, leaving no male heir, and his daughter, Maria Theresa, marrying Duke Francis of Lorraine, of descendants. It is therefore claimed by our Paris contemporary that Austria is not ruled by a Hapeborg, but by a Lorraine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.] DELIGHTFUL TRIP TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On Wednesday, July 18th. YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTH STREET PRESBY PERIAN CHURCH. The number of tickets issued will be limited and can be obtained at Trumpier's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets; Presbyterian House Chesnut street; Duited States Mint; Bardsy & Hall, No 2116 Lombard street; Thomas Similey. No. 1612 South street; Samuel Lindsay, S. E. corner of Fitteenth and Fittewater streets; uppson's corner of Elevanth and South streets, and at the wharf upon the morning of excursion.

excursion.

Adult Tickets, \$1.25. Children, 65 cents.

The Fifteenth, Race, and Lompard afrect cars have arranged a carry passengers for different points in time to meet the first boat. Last noat leaves at 6 o'clock.

7 11 wsm3tsp

GFORGE BYRON MORSE, CONFECTIONER, at No. 904 ARCH Street, having taken Mr. J. G. THAYER into company in his business, hereby intorms his friends and the public that they have leased the tenement No. 902 ARC a Sir et Altered repaired fitted up, and connected the same with No. 914—thus making a roomy, convenient, and pleasant establishment—under the head of a first-class Fronth Confectionery and Ladies and Gentlemen's Refectore.

Here will be kept for sals, and served to order all varieties of Cakes. Ice Creams, Ices, Jellies, Confections—Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, and all the various refree hments according to season

Clergymen calling upon any of the Publication Rooms in Arch sires—ismilies on a visit to the C.y—adles visiting Arch or lightn sir ets for trade—in short, all indies and gen'lemen coming to the city or belonging to it—whereer at home or abroad—are respectfully lavi ed to call. For here they may find a quiet and pleasant retreat a kind recipion, teady attention, forether with earnest efform on the part of the broprietors to give satisfaction to al.

EDRGE BYPON MORSE.

Philacelphia Ju'y, 1865.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY-Office, No. 314 MARKET

At a meeting of the Board o Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE P. B. CENT. (five cents nor share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the lith inst.

Trans er Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen capital. THOMAS R. SUPLES, Transgrar,

NOTICE,—HOLDERS OF OVER Thirty Coupons of united States Seven-thirty Loan due on the 15th inst. are requisted to hand in their coupons, for examination and count previous to that date. Assistant Treasurer United tates

CLAIMS TO MERIT

"NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES."

1st—They promptle cheek Diarrhose.

2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach. I

3d—they correct effects of bad water.

4th—They are necessary to all Travellers.

5th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants,

sedatives, and astringents, excelling in offectiveness any
known remedy to similar purposes.

(7.2 int-4)

- Xciusive maker (covered by law). C. H. NEEDLES.

TWELS 1H and RA 18 Streets, Philadelphis.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIRE

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Linen Table Damassas (Lo m), 190, per yard.
Linen Damassas and lowes, groatly educed.
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30 pieces Irish Linens, 45 and 50c.; old price. Lead colored Linens, very cheap. DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS. l case 2% yards wide White Sheeting Muslin, only 88c. I case heavy 4-4 White Muslin 25c. Whiliams ville, Wamsauta, Great Falls. Forestdale, and all leading makes, below case price.

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Heavy Blue edge Sitk, 81 62
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